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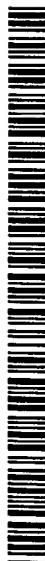
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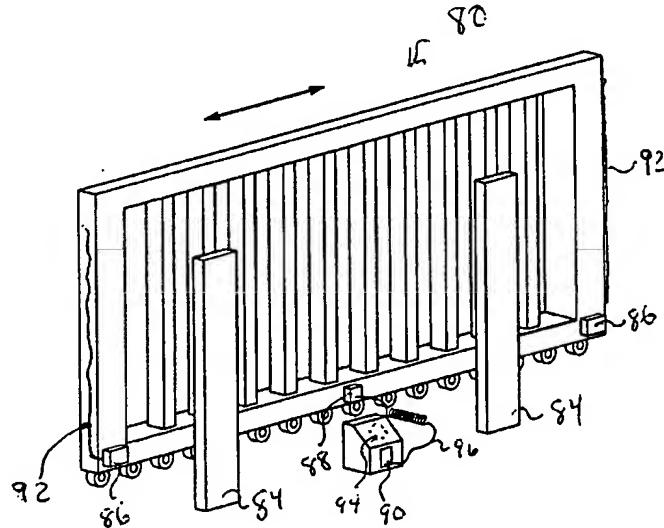
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(54) Title: APPARATUS AND CIRCUIT FOR USE WITH CAPACITIVE PRESENCE DETECTION SYSTEMS



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(57) Abstract: A capacitance presence sensing apparatus (10) having a fail-safe circuit (13) and modular units (100). The fail-safe circuit (13) includes delivering a low voltage (Fig. 5) to a sensor and connecting voltage through a resistor to an oscillator (18). An opener ground in the circuit changes the frequency of the oscillator (18) to indicate a problem with the fail-safe circuit (13). The apparatus also contains a number of inductance coils (28) which may be selected to tune the frequency of the system. Circuitry is provided in cards which may be combined together with receiver transmitter cards (106) to easily facilitate the use of the system for desired applications.

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For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

**APPARATUS AND CIRCUIT FOR USE WITH
CAPACITIVE PRESENCE DETECTION SYSTEMS**

Field of the Invention

The invention relates to an apparatus and circuits for use with
5 capacitive presence detection systems.

Background of the Invention

Motion detection systems are known for detecting the presence of a
person or vehicle to a device such as a parking gate. One type of system that
utilizes the rate of change in frequency of a signal from an oscillation from a
10 continuous wave output is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,337,039 to Simon.
The system utilizes an oscillator which produces a wave in a preset frequency
range which is delivered to a capacitive plate or sensor. The sensor is mounted
to a device such as a parking gate. The sensor is in the form of a coaxial cable
which functions as one plate of a capacitor. The cable is attached by clips to
15 the gate. When the sensor nears conductive objects, the frequency of the preset
signal changes. An error signal is generated if the rate of change in frequency
exceeds a predetermined rate. The error signal is sent to a control unit which
emits a signal to stop the movement of the gate.

However, presently known systems have practical limitations when
20 placed in certain environments. Noise, environment and movement of the
sensor can limit the effectiveness of the system. It is thus an object of the
invention to provide a presence sensing system which may be simply and
easily used in a wide range of applications.

Summary of the Invention

25 The capacitive presence sensing equipment of the present invention
includes a fail-safe circuitry which is operative to provide a warning if the
sensor is broken or damaged. A voltage is looped through the sensor and
connected to frequency oscillator, a DC short in the circuit or low RF
impedance path to ground results in the oscillator producing a low-frequency
30 wave thereby generating a fail-safe signal when the frequency falls below a

predetermined level. Thus, the if sensor is broken or damaged to produce a ground or short, a warning signal is triggered.

The detection system also includes inductance circuitry to preload the sensor with capacitance to reduce noise disturbance. The system is also 5 provided with a gate which prevents error signals occurring when a sensor begins movement from a conductive object such a wall. Additionally, a steering diode is used to speed up a phase lock loop when the sensor is moving away from a capacitive object.

Additionally, the detection system is provided in modular components 10 which permits the system to be installed in any number of different applications such as on parking gates, moving sliding gates, garage doors and security applications. The modular system accommodates both hardwire and radio frequency transmission of data between the components when the system is installed on moving objects. The components include an RS module, a com 15 box, and a receiver box. The boxes accommodate different circuit boards which may be inserted to permit customizing of the system for different applications.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Other features and advantages of the present invention will become 20 apparent to those skilled in the arts upon reading the following description with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

Fig. 1 is a schematic of a capacitive presence sensing device having a fail-safe circuit in accordance with the invention;

Fig. 2 is a schematic representation of a circuit for selecting preloading 25 of the sensor with capacitance to reduce noise disturbance in accordance with the invention;

Fig. 3 is a circuit diagram in accordance with the invention;

Fig. 4 is a perspective bottom view of a parking gate with a sensor installed for use with the fail-safe circuit in accordance with the invention;

30 Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a slide gate having a modular capacitive presence sensing system which are hardwired in accordance with invention;

Fig. 6 is a perspective view of a slide gate with capacitive presence system utilizing RF transmit signals in accordance with the invention;

Fig. 7 is a perspective rear view of a combox having three cards;

Fig. 8 is a perspective rear view of a combox adapted for use with one card; and

Fig. 9 is a front view of a receiver box showing switches and warning lights and plugs in accordance with the invention.

Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments

As shown in Fig. 1, a capacitive presence sensing apparatus 10 having an external sensor 12. As shown in Fig. 4, the sensor 12 may be mounted on a parking gate arm 68 to detect the presence of an object such as a car or person. The apparatus 10 has an oscillator 18 which generates a preset signal which is connected to the sensor 12 to provide an electromagnetic field. When a conductive object enters the field, the frequency of the preset signal changes. An error signal is sent when the rate of change of the frequency is greater than a predetermined rate. When used in conjunction with a parking gate, the error signal is sent to a control unit to stop the movement of the gate. Although the apparatus 10 is disclosed for use with a parking gate, the apparatus 10 may be used in a wide range of applications such as garage doors, security systems, etc.

In accordance with the invention, the capacitive presence sensing apparatus 10 includes a security and integrity fail-safe circuit 13 for the sensor 12. A low voltage DC current (i.e. 12 volts) power source 15 through a 470K pull up and RF isolating resistor 14 is delivered to one end of the sensor 12 with the signal from an LC tank 16 connected to an astable multi-vibrator RC such as an oscillator 18. A suitable oscillator is produced by Texas Instruments having a product number CD4060B. As shown in Fig. 4, both the DC current and pulsed signal are delivered to one end of the sensor 12 through the center wire 70 of a coaxial cable. The other end of the sensor 12 is connected through a resistor 20 such as a 47K ohm resistor to the grounded shield 12 of the coaxial cable 15. As shown in Fig. 1, the 47K resistor 20 completes the DC

path to ground and holds the voltage terminal at pin "12" to logic low. A capacitor 27 blocks the DC while providing a low impedance path for the continuous wave signal of the LC Tank Circuit 16. If the sensor 12 is damaged, such as when a parking gate is broken, the circuit opens and no signal is produced by the oscillator 18. The resistor 14 pulls up the DC level at terminal pin "12" to logic high thus inhibiting the oscillating signal. A DC short in the circuit or low RF impedance path to ground 22 results in the oscillator 18 producing a low frequency wave. As shown in Figure 3, the oscillator 18 is connected to a failure to detect circuit 44 which produces a fail-safe signal when the frequency falls below a predetermined frequency level. Thus an open circuit or a low impedance condition results in the frequency dropping below the frequency cut-off level, a fail-safe signal is generated to indicate a failure in the system.

As shown in Fig. 1, the presence detection system 10 also includes improved circuitry to preload the sensor with capacitance to reduce noise disturbance.

As shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the LC tank circuit 16 also includes a series of coils 28 having values which are used to change the value of inductance in the LC portion to adjust the frequency of the system. A set of dip switches 30 are provided to select the coil value. Different antenna sensors have different capacitance, thus a coil value can be selected to keep in the desired band. By selecting the frequency of the system, the system can also be turned to avoid disturbance from other nearby transmitters.

As shown in Fig. 1, the output from the RC oscillator 18 is divided by 1024 and then passed to a phase lock loop circuit 32 (PLL) such as CD4046B made by Texas Instruments as well as one input of a three input NOR gate 34. The output of the NOR gate 34 will only go high when all three inputs are low. The output from the phase pulse pin of the phase lock loop 32 which represents a change in frequency is delivered as a second input into the NOR gate 34. The PLL 32 has a frequency which is a factor of 1024 of the operating frequency of the LC 16.

When there is a downward shift in frequency of the output signal which occurs which an increase of capacitance at the sensor 12, such as when approaching an object, the output of the NOR gate 32 is a square wave phase pulse which represents rate of change in only a downshift in frequency. The 5 PLL circuit 32 also includes a steering diode 38 to speed up the PLL when there are upward shifts in frequency to reduce the rate of change in the frequency which occurs when the sensor moves away from a conductive structure such as a wall.

In applications where the sensor is static, the elimination of the steering 10 diode and NOR gate 32 permits the system able to "see" objects moving away or towards the sensor. Furthermore, by reversing the steering diode and using the comparator output from the PLL in place of the 1024 from the LC on the input of the NOR gate, the system will "see" only objects moving away from the sensor.

15 As known in the art, the capacitor includes a noise blank 36 includes an EMI antenna to detect possible EMI interference. The output from the EMI antenna is coupled through a transistor and coupled as a third input signal to the NOR gate 34. Thus, whenever the EMI exceeds a preset threshold, the transistor turns on thus providing a high input to the NOR effectively disabling 20 the NOR gate and providing an output to energize the optocoupler circuit speeding up the PLL.

25 After the EMI interference is removed, the transistor switches to a low output and an optocoupler is energized for a short period, i.e. 1-2 milliseconds to remove the residual effect of the disturbance in the PLL. An RC is used to create this shortened period thus providing a time delay before the PLL can produce an error signal indicating an object detected by the sensor antenna.

As known in the art, during normal operation, i.e. EMI below the 30 threshold, the output from the NOR gate 34 is fed through a sensitivity control 40. The sensitivity control 40 comprises a series of different capacitors which are selectively electrically connected with the output from the sensitivity control. The selected capacitor in the range control charges whenever the

output from the NOR gate is high in accordance with the RC time constant of the selected capacitor and sensitivity control.

The output from the sensitivity control 40 is fed as the input trigger signal to a Schmidt trigger 42. Whenever the voltage from the output of the 5 sensitivity control as controlled by the charging capacitor in the range control exceeds a predetermined voltage threshold, the Schmidt trigger 42 is activated thus switching its output signal Q to a high state. The output signal Q turns on an FET switch 48 which in turn activates a first relay (not shown). This relay can be used, for example, to reverse the direction of travel of the automotive 10 swing gate.

The output signal Q from the Schmidt trigger 42 also may be coupled through a latch delay circuit and ultimately coupled as an input signal to a second FET. This FET is thus activated a predetermined time period, e.g. 6-35 15 seconds, after the activation of the first FET. A reset disable circuit is also coupled to selectively disable the Schmidt trigger circuit during an initial power on condition. The reset disable circuit prevents false trigger of the FET during a power on condition.

A failure detect circuit 44 is also preferably connected to the output from the oscillator to provide an alarm 46 whenever the entire system is 20 disabled by the fail-safe circuit.

As shown in Figs. 5-9, an improved modular pressure detection system 100 is adapted for use with a slide gate system 80. The modular system permits use of components which permit the system to be easily adapted for a large number of applications. The modular system 100 may be used with any 25 presence sensing application. The slide gate system 80 has a gate 82 which is moved reciprocally between pairs of protection posts 84 by a drive unit 102 and controller 94. The modular units include an RS box 86, a com box 88 and a receiver box 90. Each sensor 92 is connected to one RS box 86 which is mounted near one end of the sensor. In the system 82 shown in Fig. 5, each 30 end of the gate and the posts are provided with a sensor 92 and RS box 86. The RS box 86 includes the oscillator and fail-safe circuit. The com box 88 is

5 mounted to the gate 82 and receives a signal from the RS box 80 and sensor 92. The RS box produces signals which are delivered to the receiver box 90 located in or adjacent to a structure system controller 94. The receiver box 90 receives the signals by wire 96 as shown in Fig. 5 or by a radio frequency transmitter
10 installed in the com box 88 as shown in Fig. 6. The com box 86 delivers a signal such as "stop", "stop and reverse" or "fail safe". The controller 94 then directs the drive unit to the appropriate action.

10 The com box 88 contains from one to three cards, three cards shown in Fig. 7 or one card as shown in Fig. 8. The cards may be either a RSC card 104 and a radio transmitter card 106. The com box includes a power source 110, with a battery such as a lithium battery and may include a solar cell or other charging means to charge the battery. One RSC card is necessary for each capacitive sensor 12 and RS card. The RSC includes the electronic circuitry necessary to produce an error signal or fail-safe signal. The com box 88 includes both a bus 108 and a port 110. The bus 108 permits two-way connection of all cards in the com box 88. The com box may contain one to three RSC cards 104. Alternatively, the com box 88 may contain one or two RSC cards 104 and one radio transmitter card 106.

15 The radio transmitter card 106 is connected to the power source and transmits signals received from any of the RSC cards 106 to the receiver box 90. The radio transmitter card 106 permits the com box 88 to be used on moving structures such as slide gates or in remote locations. Some applications could require four or more sensors mounted to a particular structure. Each sensor is connected to the corresponding RSC card in the com
20 box. In some applications, one or more of the RSCs in a com box may be connected through the ports to other communication devices such as a telephone transmitter, equipment controller or alarm system.

25 The receiver box 90 includes a power source, a relay system and slots to receive either the RSC card 104 or a radio receiver card 106. The receiver box 90 is typically located in the control box for the mechanism such as a parking gate, slide gate, or door opener. However, can be used in security

system or other applications. The radio receiver card is tuned to receive signals broadcast by the radio transmitter card 106 in the com box 88. The signals are either error signals or fail-safe signals. The signals are delivered to a relay which diverts the appropriate signal to the logic system of the apparatus. Error 5 signals are converted to logical signals such as stop, stop and reverse, or reverse which are then delivered to the equipment controller.

The receiver box also contains lights for monitoring the condition of the system. The receiver box also contains switches 116 for selecting the inductance as discussed above. Finally, the box has connections to an RS box, 10 a com box, or a control box 92 to deliver and receive the appropriate signal.

Claims

1 1. A capacitive presence sensing system for use with a sensor and
2 an oscillator, said presence sensing system having a fail-safe device, said
3 device comprising:

4 a voltage source connected by an electrical circuit through said sensor;
5 and

6 signaling means connected to said voltage source, said signaling means
7 operable to generate a signal when said electrical circuit is open.

1 2. The capacitive presence sensing system of claim 1 wherein said
2 signaling means further comprises an oscillator, said oscillator responsive to a
3 change in voltage defined by said electrical circuit to change a frequency of a
4 signal generated by said oscillator.

1 3. The capacitive presence sensing system of claim 1 wherein said
2 electrical circuit further comprises a coaxial cable having a center wire and a shield, said center wire being connected to said voltage source and said shield
3 being connected to said signaling means.

1 4. A capacitive presence sensing system having an LC tank circuit
2 connected to an oscillator and a sensor, said system comprising:

3 a plurality of inductive coils selectively connected to said oscillator,
4 said frequency of said oscillator being variable in response to connection to one
5 of said plurality of coils.

1 5. A capacitive presence sensing system having a sensor, said
2 system comprising:

3 a module connected to said sensor having an oscillator;
4 a communications box having slots to receive a card;
5 at least one card having a signaling card, said card being detachable;
6 and

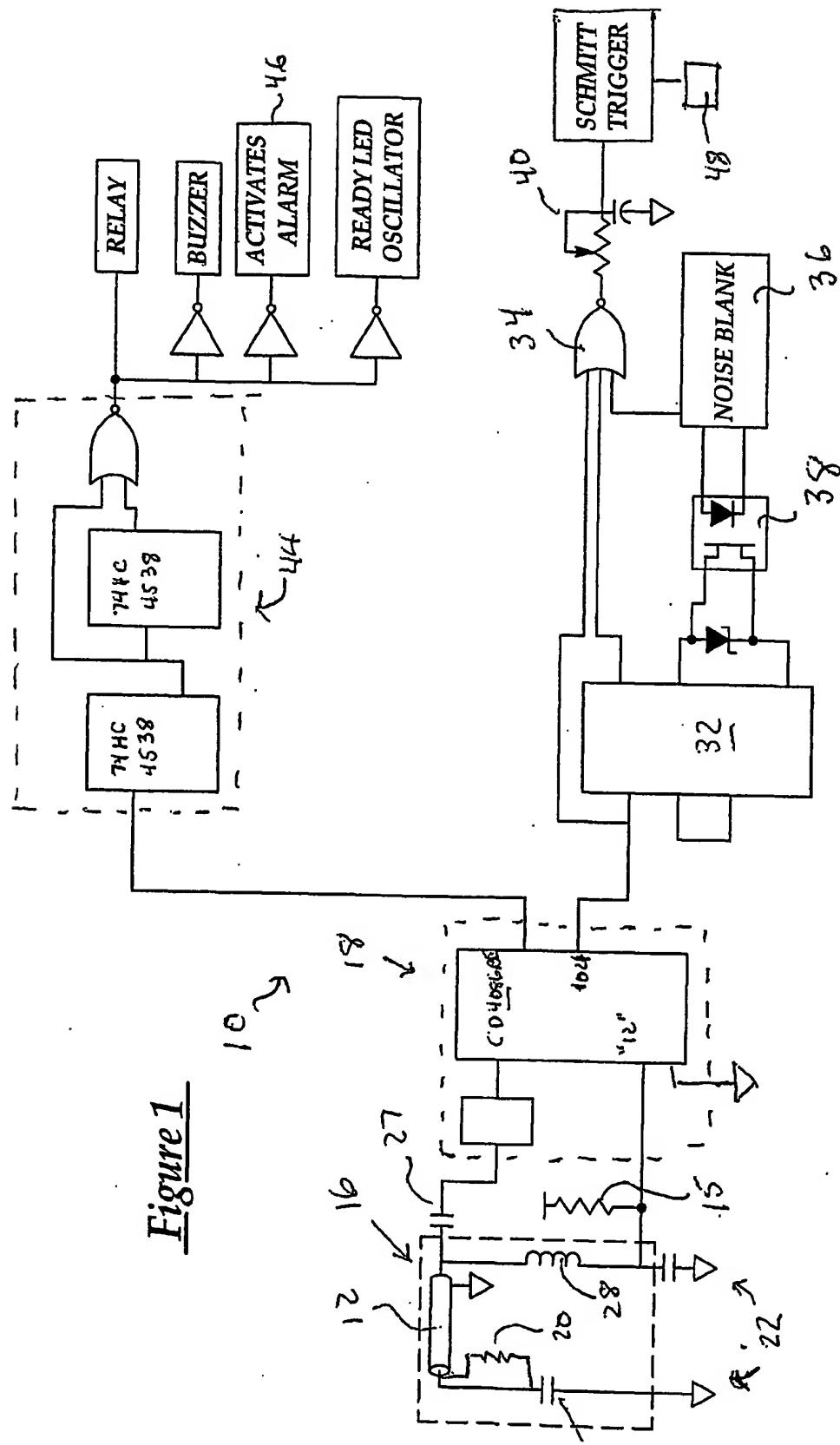
7 a receiver box receiving a signal from said communications box.

1 6. The capacitive presence sensing system of claim 5, further
2 comprising a radio transmitter and adapted to be received in said
3 communications box.

1 7. The capacitive presence sensing system of claim 6, further
2 comprising a power source mounted in said communications box.

1 8. A capacitive presence sensing system having a sensor and an
2 oscillator, said system comprising means for selectively preventing an error
3 signal occurring during a downshift in frequency from said oscillator.

Figure 1



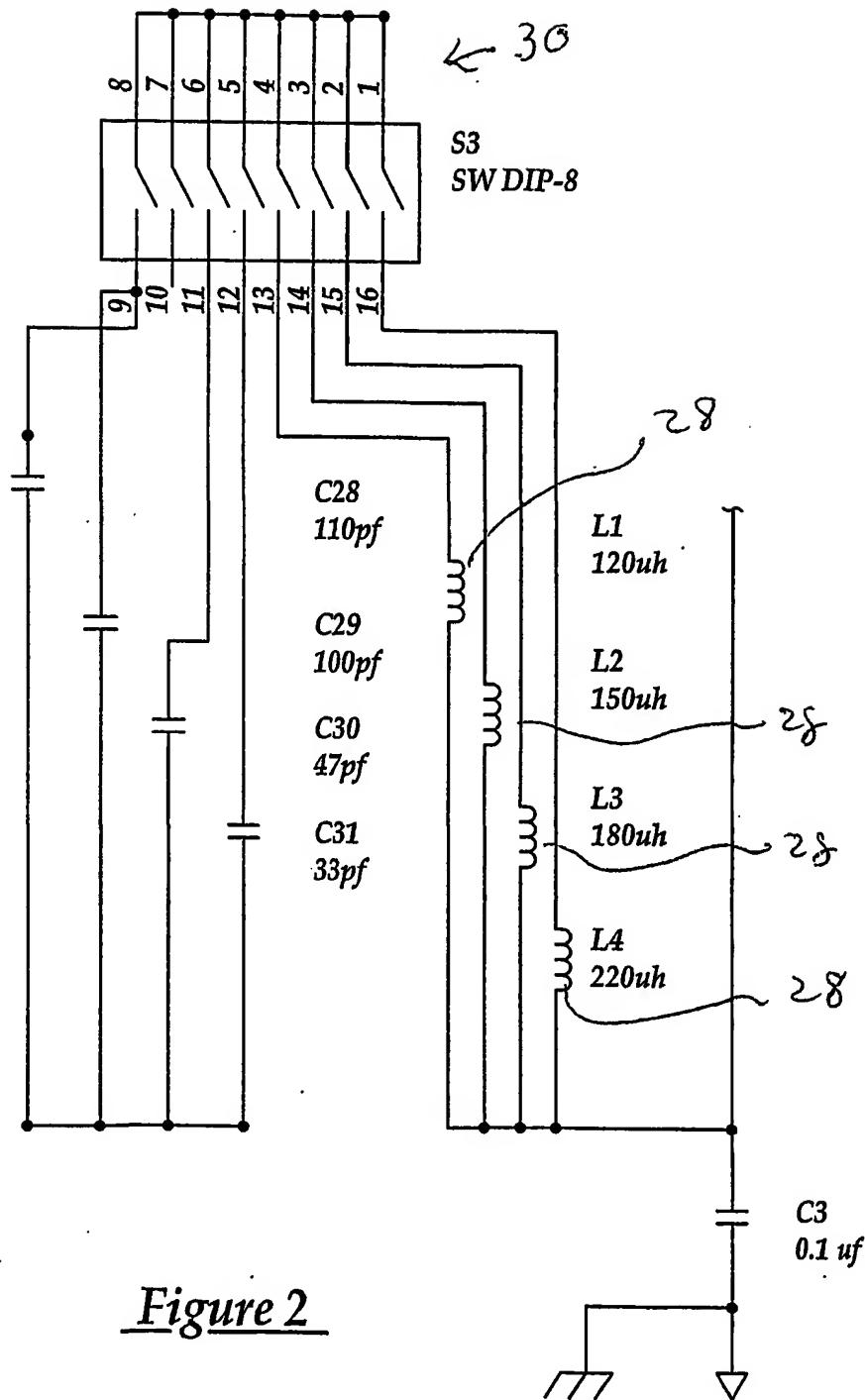
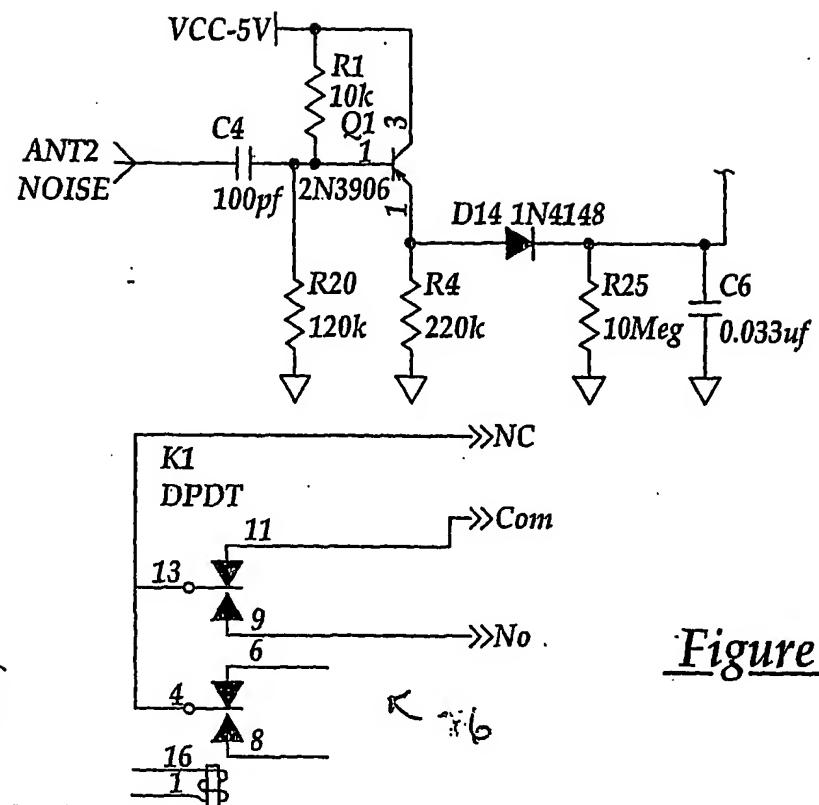
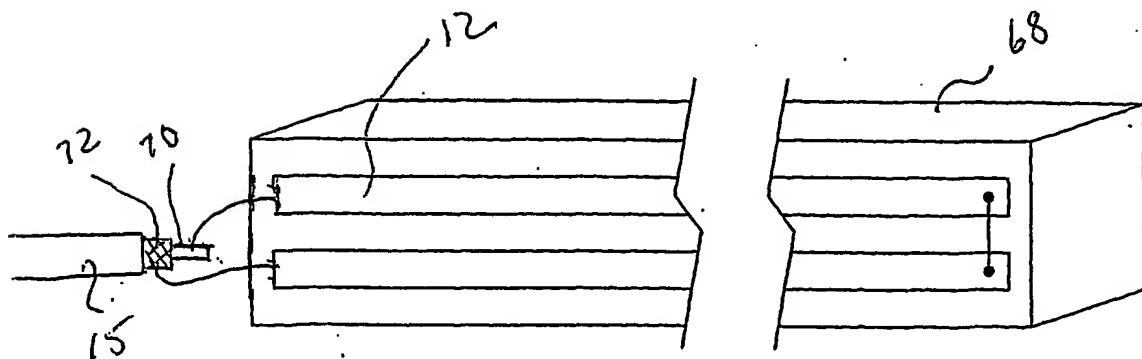
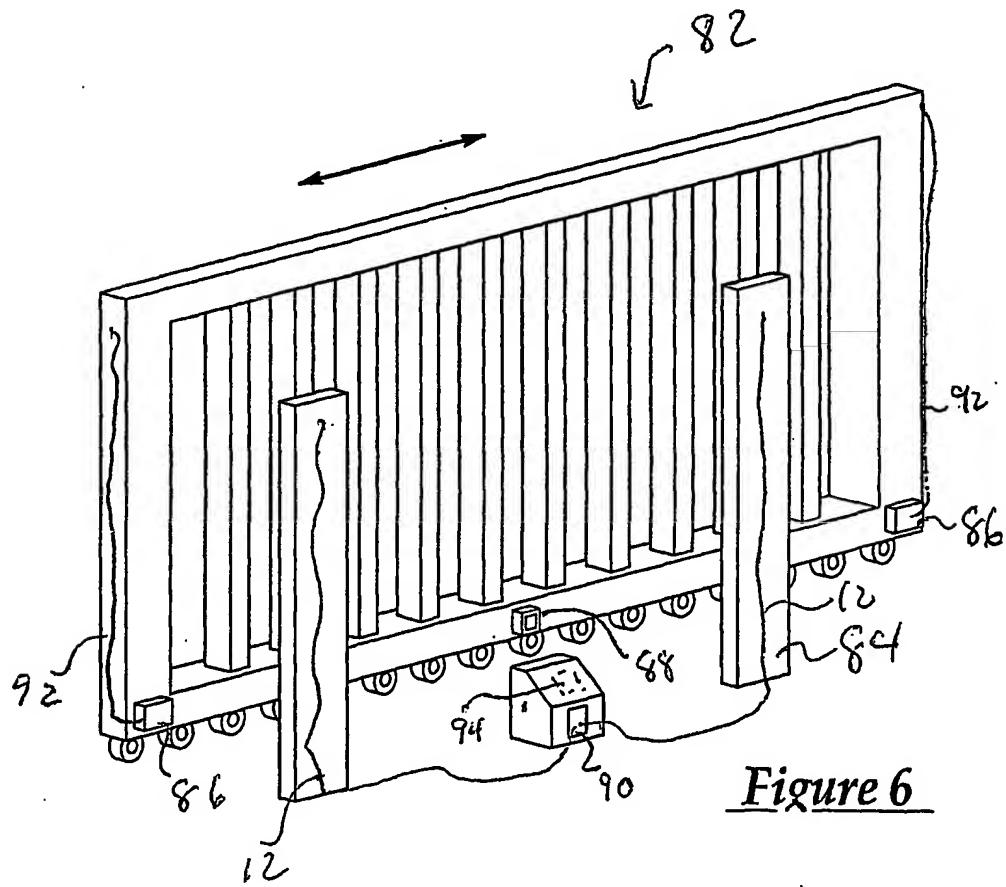
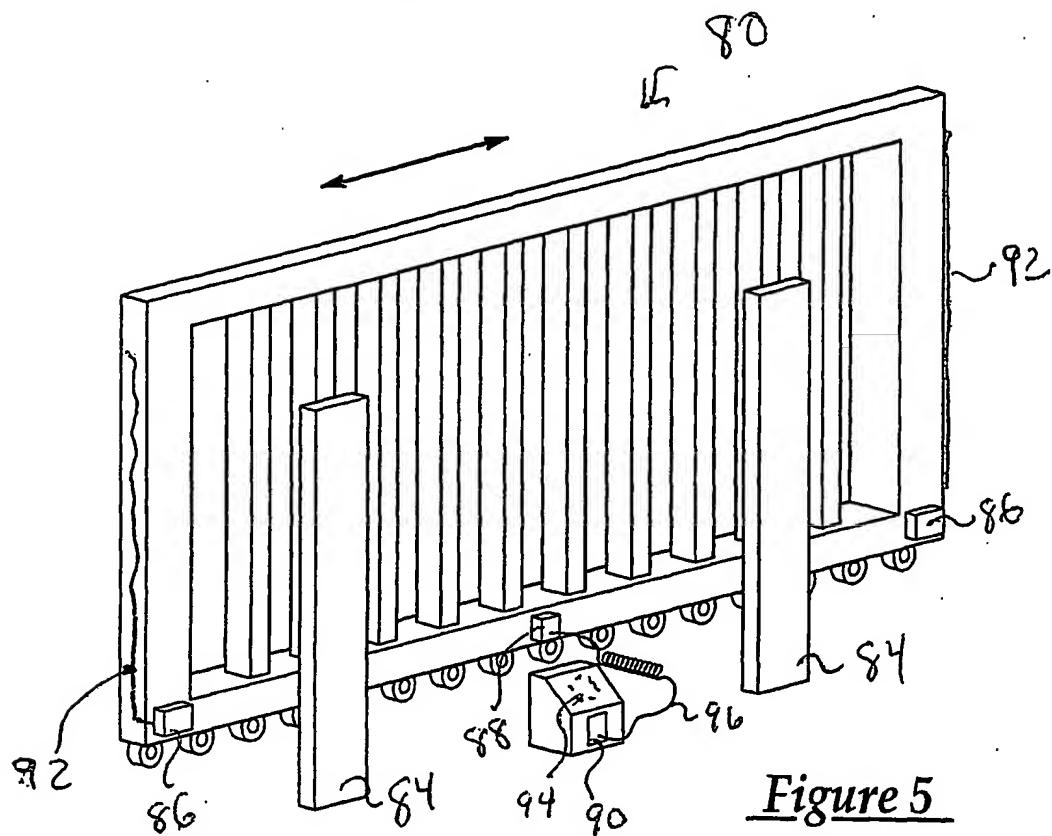


Figure 2

Figure 3Figure 4



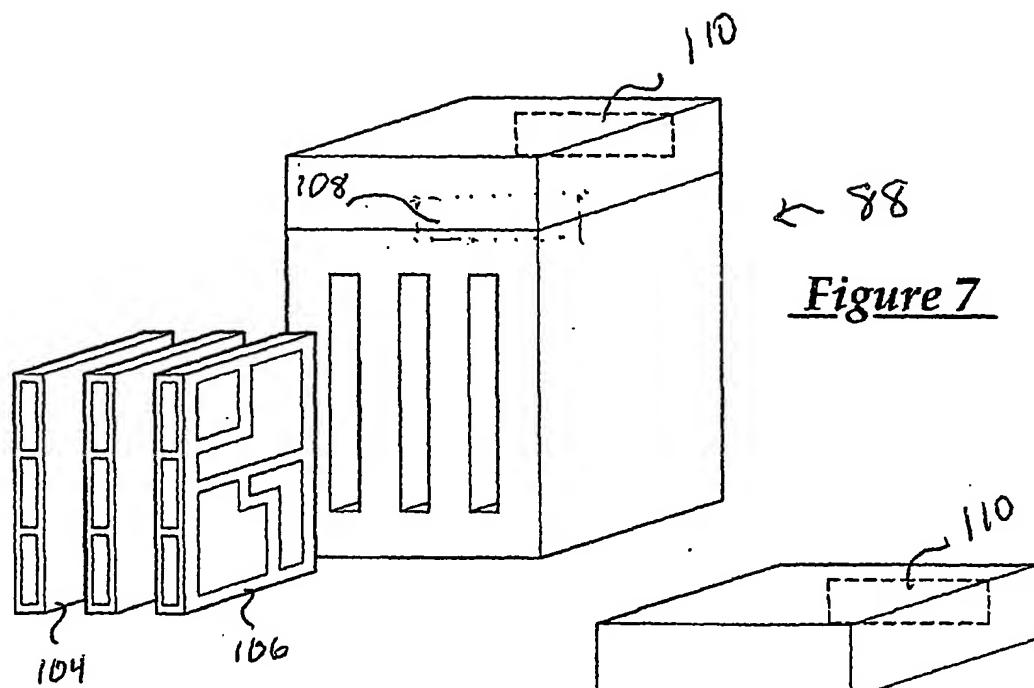


Figure 8

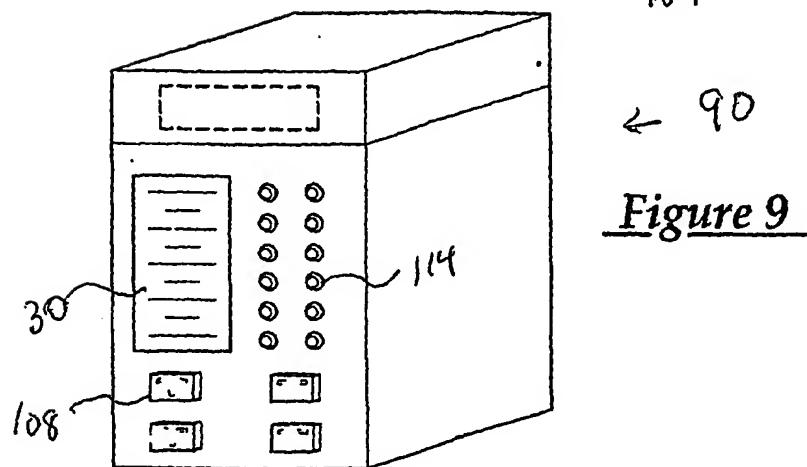
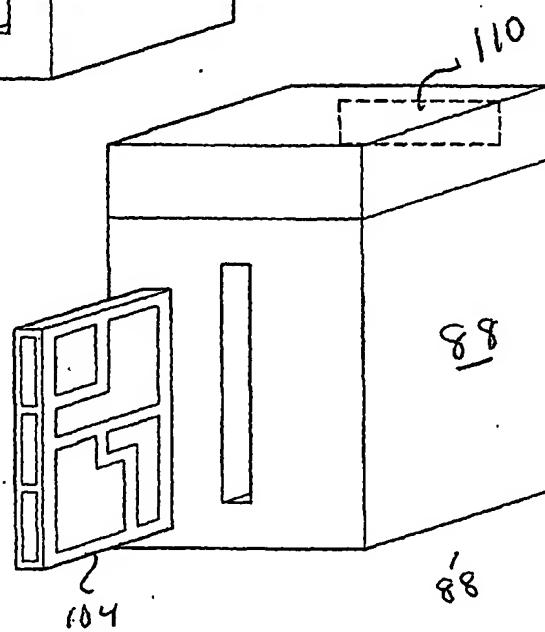


Figure 9

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US01/42453

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(7) : G08B 21/00
 US CL : 340/686.1, 686.2, 562, 545.1

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 340/686.1, 686.2, 562, 545.1, 687, 686.4, 686.6, 652, 648, 593, 561, 541, 545.2, 545.4; 49/26, 31, 69, 221, 280, 326

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
EAST

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5,034,722 A (PREMACK) 23 July 1991, col. 3, lines 1-57; Fig. 3.	1-8

 Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

See patent family annex.

Special categories of cited documents:	"T"	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"X"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
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"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"&"	document member of the same patent family
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means		
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